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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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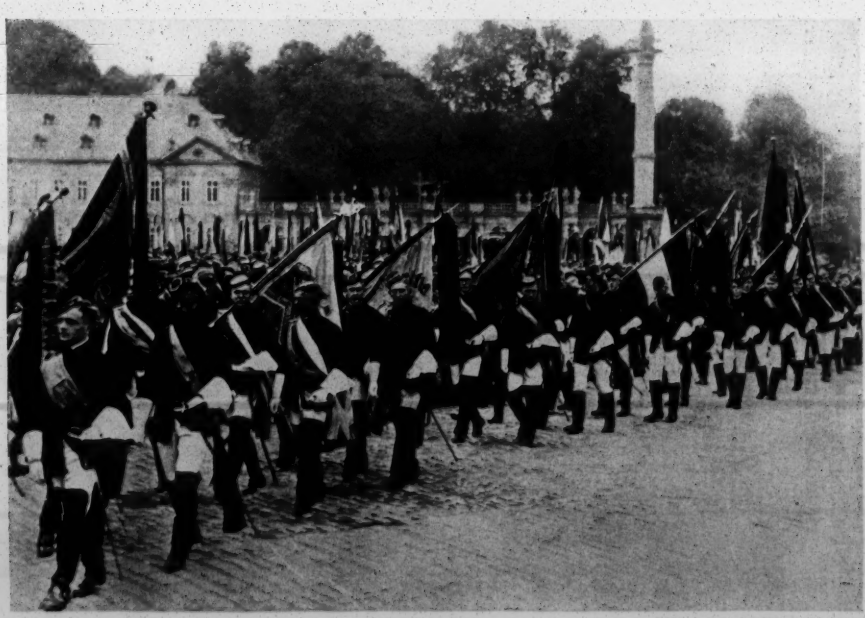

Photograph by Wide World

GERMANY LOVES UNIFORMS AND PARADES

A convention of German University Students at Würzburg brings out a colorful array of costumes. Germany's social and political "revolution" held the center of the European spotlight during 1933 (See Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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World Government and Boundary Changes in 1933

BOTH diplomats and revolutionaries have kept students of foreign affairs busy during 1933, recording numerous changes in governments, international relations, boundaries, and rulers throughout the world.

Important changes of 1933 are outlined in a bulletin prepared by the research staff of the National Geographic Society.

Most unusual of the year's events from the viewpoint of students of governments was the decision of the citizens of Newfoundland to give up the country's status as a self-governing British Dominion and to become a Crown Colony.

Three Presidents in a Month For Cuba

Cuba staged the most spectacular revolution of the year, and had three presidents in less than a month. President Machado was forced by military action to resign August 12 and was succeeded by Provisional President de Cespedes. On September 10 Ramon Grau San Martin assumed the presidency.

Two rebellions broke out in Siam in 1933. The first on June 15, was bloodless, and resulted in a change of government. On October 11 part of the army and navy mutinied and obtained control of a region near Bangkok. They were driven away by government forces and later fled toward the northeast frontier.

The German "revolution," although developed chiefly by ballot and edict, was far-reaching. More and more power was placed in the hands of Chancellor Hitler. Long-range plans announced include: (1) only one political party permitted; (2) extinction of the liberal and capitalist economic system; and (3) suppression of the parliamentary democratic system.

Austria altered its constitution, setting up a modified system of Fascism, but preserving parliamentary forms. A bloodless revolution in the tiny Republic of Andorra in July won universal suffrage for the citizens.

U. S. Recognizes Soviet Union

The United States formally recognized the government of the Soviet Union, November 17. Ambassadors have been appointed by the two countries, which thus resume diplomatic relations after a lapse of fifteen years.

The parliament of Malta, British colony in the Mediterranean, was dissolved by the Governor, November 2, and the constitution in effect suspended, because of a controversy over the teaching of Italian in the elementary schools.

Efforts of the Irish Free State to secede from the British Empire continued with the passage of bills by the senate taking away from British representatives and courts authority over Irish affairs. The Basque Provinces of Spain voted on November 5 for autonomy for their region, like that applying to Catalonia. They will have their own president and parliament.

Self rule for Inner Mongolia was set up at a meeting of Mongolian princes in October. Western Australia voted on April 8 to secede from the Australian Commonwealth, but the issue has not yet been pressed. Japan and Germany withdrew from the League of Nations during 1933.

France raised her flag over nine coral islets in the China Sea during the summer. The action was met by protests from Japan, China, and the Philippines.

Denmark's sovereignty over eastern Greenland, a part of which was claimed by Norway, was confirmed on April 5 by a decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

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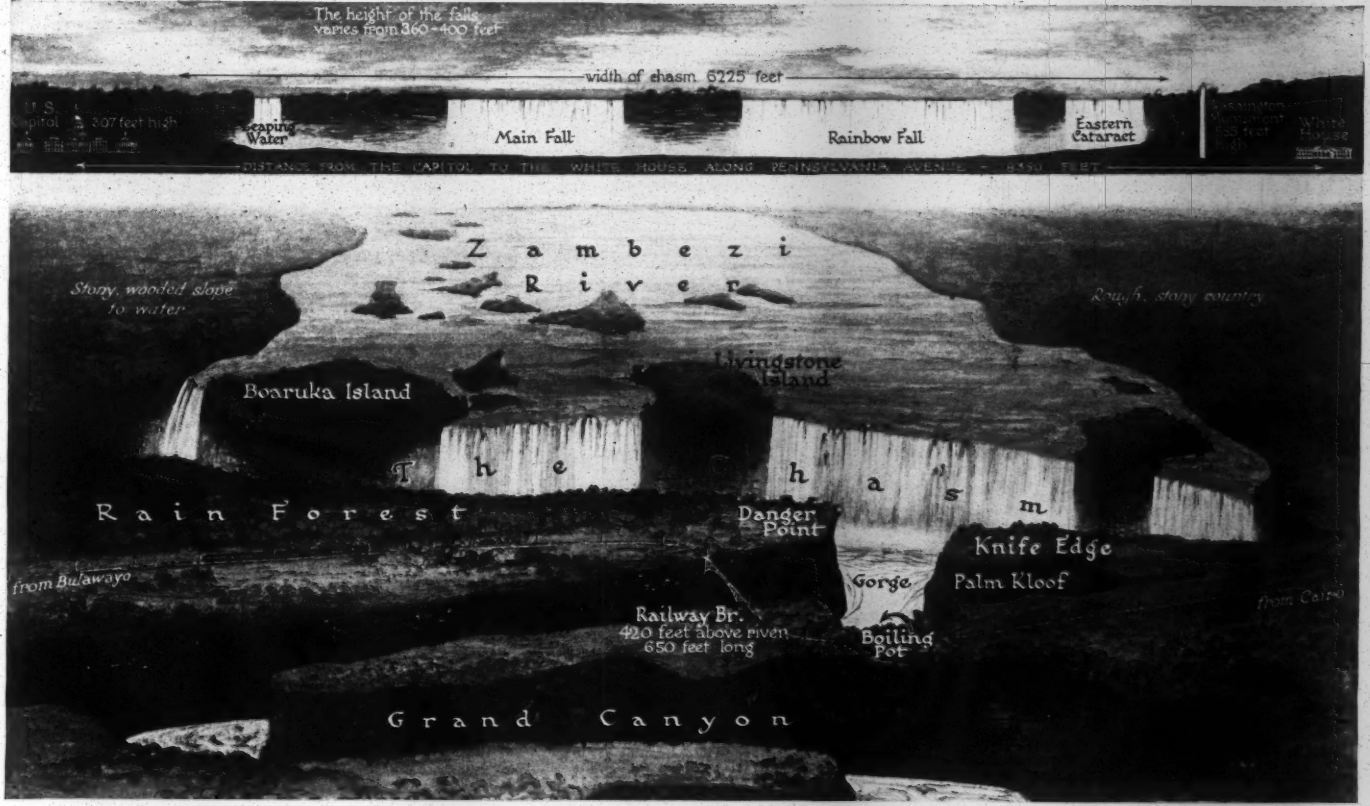

Drawing by Charles E. Riddiford

A PANORAMIC DRAWING OF VICTORIA FALLS, SOUTHERN RHODESIA

This plan gives a vivid impression of the height and width of Victoria Falls. The falls suggest a sheet of water descending from a height greater than the Capitol, two-thirds as high as the Washington Monument, and stretching from the Capitol to the Treasury Building. (See Bulletin No. 5).

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Stoke Poges, in the Land of Gray, Penn, Milton and Disraeli

THE quaint little village of Stoke Poges is trying to raise a fund to preserve a fine avenue of trees leading to its tiny, picturesque church. Appeals of this kind have been made by scores of English and American towns and churches, but more than the parish of Stoke Poges is interested in this project. Tradition associates with Stoke Poges the geographical setting for Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," one of the most famous and most quoted poems in the English language.

Situated in southern Buckinghamshire, the village of Stoke Poges is only twenty miles from teeming London. But fortunately it is tucked away in a neglected corner off the main highways and railroads, and has remained almost unchanged through the two centuries which have passed since Gray came down from Cambridge University for the long summer vacations.

The nearby city of Slough, however, has recently become a thriving manufacturing center, spreading blocks of red brick housing units across the "leas" and under the "rugged elms" of the poet's beloved countryside. Happily a large field east of the church has already been purchased by the Penn-Gray Society, and it is hoped that funds may soon be found to complete a protecting circle of green around the church's "ivy-mantled tow'r."

William Penn Buried Nearby

The church itself is a low, ivy-covered structure with square, Norman tower. Opposite its porch stands a massive, gnarled yew, said to have shaded the poet while he wrote. Near the tree is the simple brick tomb where, in 1771, Gray was buried beside his mother.

Of particular interest to the American tourist in Stoke Poges is the old Elizabethan Manor House, which was owned by Thomas Penn, son of the founder of Pennsylvania. In one of the rooms may be seen a part of the trunk of the elm tree under which William Penn signed the treaty with the Indians. His grave lies a few miles distant in the Quaker burial ground of Jourdan's Meeting House, near Chalfont St. Giles.

Even before the rise of the Quakers in the seventeenth century, South Buckinghamshire was a storm center of religion. The Lollards were persecuted there during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and likewise the Protestant martyrs of the sixteenth century.

Two miles beyond Jourdan's is Chalfont St. Giles, where Milton stayed during the great London plague. His small stone cottage is carefully preserved, while his love for that part of England lives forever in "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso."

Winding Rivers and Wooded Hills

Buckinghamshire, one of England's smallest counties, lies inland just west and north of London. The winding Thames forms its southern boundary, and the equally winding Ouse circles it on the north. Across the county from southwest to northeast stretch the low, wooded slopes of the Chiltern Hills.

Because it is cut off from all sea trade, and because it has no mineral resources of value, the county has always remained primarily agricultural, despite its geographical nearness to London. More than half its entire area is in permanent grass, with cattle raising the chief industry.

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Approximately a quarter of the Antarctic Continent was placed under Australian control by a British Order in Council, February 7. It lies immediately south of Australia, and was given the name "Australian Antarctic Territory."

Death removed three important monarchs during the year: the King of Iraq; the King of Afghanistan; and the Dalai Lama, supreme religious and political ruler of Tibet. A long-standing boundary dispute between Honduras and Guatemala was settled on January 23 through a decision of a boundary tribunal headed by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

Two boundary disputes within the United States were ended or brought close to final decision during the year. The Vermont-New Hampshire boundary was fixed by the U. S. Supreme Court as the normal low water mark on the west (Vermont) side of the Connecticut River. In the controversy between Delaware and New Jersey, the report recommended that Delaware territory extend to the low water mark on the New Jersey shore within a 12-mile circle around New Castle, Delaware; below the circle the boundary shall be the center of the ship channel.

As the year drew to a close the war that had been in progress for a year and a half, between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco, was halted by a truce.

In China, on November 20, political and military leaders at Foochow proclaimed the independence of Fukien Province, from the Nanking Government.

Note: For supplementary reading and illustrations of places which figured most promonently in the news during 1933 see: "Afghanistan Makes Haste Slowly," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1933; "Andorra—Museum of Feudal Europe," October, 1933; "Cuba—The Isle of Romance," September, 1933; "Hamburg Speaks with Steam Sirens," June, 1933; "From the Mediterranean to the Yellow Sea by Motor (Tibet and Inner Mongolia)," November, 1932; "New Light on Ancient Ur (Iraq)," January, 1930; "Danube, Highway of Races (Austria)," December, 1929; "The Sealing Saga of Newfoundland," July, 1929; "Renascent Germany," December, 1928; and "The Warfare of the Jungle Folk (Siam)," February, 1928.

Bulletin No. 1, January 15, 1934.

© *Lionel Green*

SIAM'S IMPERIAL PALACE LOOKS LIKE A WESTERN BUILDING

During 1933 two revolutions disturbed this strange Oriental land which has adopted so many of our ways. Siam's King and Queen plan a return journey to the United States this year.

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To Meager Eskimo Diet Is Added Ice Cream!

MANY jokes—some of them pretty poor jokes, it is true—have been made about selling straw hats or ice cream to Eskimos. But explorers report that Eskimos are very fond of ice cream.

A news dispatch from Point Barrow, Alaska, describes a Christmas Day feast held by the Eskimos of this farthest north place under the American flag. To the regular items of Eskimo diet was added, in honor of the occasion, an ice cream made of whale oil and reindeer tallow, whipped to a froth!

Eskimo cookery normally presents few problems. The Eskimo wife has never known the strivings of her white sister to excel as a "fancy cook." Her husband has never regaled her with tales of the pies his mother used to bake, for he has never tasted pastry or candy of any sort in his life. Meat is his almost unvarying food. The meat of the polar bear, seal, walrus, caribou, white whale, narwhal, and musk ox are all palatable to him.

Eskimo Kitchen Quite Simple

The average Eskimo bride starting housekeeping in a new igloo (snow house) or tupik (skin tent) needs only four things in the way of furnishings: a meat knife, lamp, cooking pot, and sewing-kit. The blubber-burning lamp, which also serves as a stove, is usually near the entrance. Suspended from the ceiling above it hangs a large soapstone cooking pot from which comes the aroma of boiling seal-meat.

At the sound of the sleds returning from the day's hunting expedition, the Eskimo wife, crouching over the stove, stirs the pot of simmering seal-meat for her husband's supper.

Dropping in for an evening meal with an Eskimo family, one would see old and young squatting on their heels, and each ready with a knife. Each member of the group takes a piece of juicy, cooked seal or walrus meat in his left hand, shoves it into his mouth, and seizes a strip between his teeth. With a deft stroke of the knife, he cuts off a mouthful, just at the lips (see illustration, next page).

Often liver and blubber are held in each hand, and eaten alternately. The meat is washed down with draughts of ice-cold water.

No Fruits nor Vegetables

Fruits and vegetables are unknown items in the diet of the Eskimo. When the meat supply is exhausted, the Greenland Eskimos gather rockweed and kelp, and dig the bark of willow bush out of the frozen soil. This is cooked into a jelly in the soapstone pot.

Such food, however, is not pleasing to the Eskimo palate, and is eaten only to stave off starvation when more desirable food is unobtainable.

The nearest approach to ordinary vegetable matter consumed by the Eskimo is the semi-digested moss found in the stomachs of the caribou. This material becomes the Eskimo's "greens."

Fish, eaten either boiled or raw, offer variety to the menu. Clams are also included in the seafood dishes of the Greenland Eskimo. He obtains them via the stomach of some freshly-killed walrus who has just feasted upon the mollusks.

In the Greenland spring, the dovekie, or little auk, appears. This means

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The Vale of Aylesbury in particular is famous for its dairy farms. Wheat and fruit are also important crops.

Certain local industries, principally lace making and the manufacture of furniture, are still carried on. High Wycombe, largest town in the county, is well known for its fine chairs. It is also famous as the home of that great British statesman, Benjamin Disraeli, who is buried in the churchyard at Hughenden Manor.

"Ye Antique Towers" of Eton

In Buckinghamshire, too, is Eton College, largest of England's "public schools," those famous and ancient institutions, corresponding to American private preparatory schools for boys. Eton, which was founded by Henry VI in 1440, lies in the southern part of the county, just across the Thames from Windsor Castle, the chief residence of the sovereigns of England for 850 years.

In his "Ode to the Distant Prospect of Eton College," Gray, a loyal Etonian, describes "Ye distant Spires, ye antique Towers," rising beyond the shining curve of the Thames. From Windsor Bridge Eton's High Street leads through a straggling village to the mellow brick buildings and shaded walks of the school. Beyond, on a branch of the Thames, is the Eton Playing Field, where endless practice takes place before the great annual event at Lords—the Eton-Harrow cricket match.

Note: For a color photograph of Stoke Poges see "From Stratford to the North Sea," *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1929. See also "A Tour in the English Fenland," May, 1929; "Vacation in a Fifteenth Century English Manor House," May, 1928; "Through the Heart of England in a Canoe," May, 1922; and "The Geography of Games," August, 1919.

Bulletin No. 2, January 15, 1934.

Photograph by Judges, Ltd., courtesy of C. A. Tinker

ABINGDON, A TYPICAL ENGLISH VILLAGE

From Oxford to Windsor the Thames flows through perhaps the pleasantest river valley in England. Abingdon, like Stoke Poges and many another charming hamlet, lies far enough off the main roads to enable it to preserve its air of medieval repose. As its name suggests, it sprang up around a powerful Benedictine mitred Abbey, founded in the seventh century. The Abbey to-day is in ruins, but the Church of St. Helen (above) has an Early English tower greatly beloved of artists.

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Travancore, India's Elephant Land

CAPTURING and training wild elephants is still one of the major "industries" of Travancore, India's southernmost native state. Because the useful Indian elephant does not raise its young satisfactorily in captivity, fresh wild elephants must constantly be added to the herds which have been taught to pile lumber, clear jungles, aid in bridge building, and perform other heavy work in the Orient.

Modern machinery has not yet displaced the elephant in the steaming jungles and remote hill tops. Native rulers also require a certain number of the lordly-mannered beasts for state occasions and parades.

The elephant is the emblem of the royal house of Travancore, and elephants from this part of India are said to be superior to their brethren in other parts of the world in size, in elegance of appearance, and in willingness to work under the direction of a mahout, or driver, whom they love and respect.

Within a Few Degrees of Equator

Travancore, India's elephant land, is rated by some travelers as the most fertile and picturesque area in the Indian Empire. Lying within only a few degrees of the Equator, the country is, of course, hot. Moisture is abundant and the vegetation luxuriantly tropical.

Many more outsiders have seen Travancore than have visited it. Cape Cormorin, extreme southern tip of India, is included within the boundary of the state. Round-the-world travelers by boat, and passengers on ships plying the shortest route from Europe to the Far East, swing close to this headland. From Cape Cormorin the state of Travancore extends up the west coast of India for 174 miles and inland for an average distance of fifty miles, to the Western Ghats.

With an area of only about 7,600 square miles, a little less than that of New Jersey, Travancore ranks only seventeenth in size among the native Indian states. But it is third in population, with nearly 5,000,000, and its revenue receipts total over $5,000,000, fourth among Indian territories not directly under British rule.

The country's claim to picturesqueness rests largely on its coastal strip. Sand spits form a series of lagoons and back waters which have been connected by canals —somewhat similar to the Indian River waterway along the east coast of Florida. On the shores of these lagoons lie a number of the more important towns of Travancore, including Trivandrum, the capital, Quilon, and Cochin, and between them are the scattered homes of the lagoon dwellers.

Singing Boatmen of the Lagoons

The few tourists who have penetrated so far from the beaten paths, and who do not mind the hardships, commend as one of the most colorful journeys in the world a voyage by "cabin-boat" through the Travancore lagoons. The cabin-boat is a long, galleylike affair with a hooded cabin not high enough for one to stand erect. The boat is propelled by a dozen or more oarsmen who work in shifts. Because of the heat traveling is done mostly at night. On top of the cabin is a bench on which the voyager may sit in state, facing the rowers. The boatmen sing as they swing their oars—songs most interesting, but entirely unmelodious.

The lagoons are lined with almost unbroken groves of coconut palms, from which much of the wealth of Travancore is derived. Half a dozen trees or so, it is

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another dietary change for the natives. Through the summer hundreds of these birds are netted and stored for food during the long winter months. The eggs of the eider duck, the brant goose, and the gull are the objects of an intense search near the end of June each year.

Egg Sausage In a Seal Intestine

The family egg supply for the coming winter is stored in stone caches, where the eggs become chilled first, and then frozen. They remain in this condition until eaten in the winter.

Not all of the eggs collected are stored, however, for the Eskimo wife prepares an egg sausage, sometimes using as many as 300 eggs to one sausage. The eggs are broken and poured into a washed seal intestine, and in this state are eaten from time to time throughout the winter.

Note: For other Eskimo references see "To-day on 'The Yukon Trail of 1898'," *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1930; "Gentlemen Adventurers of the Air," November, 1929; "The Columbus of the Pacific," January, 1927; "Flying over the Arctic," November, 1925; "Scientific Aspects of the MacMillan Expedition," September, 1925; "The *Bowdoin* in North Greenland," June, 1925; "The Arctic as an Air Route of the Future," August, 1922; "Our Greatest National Monument (The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes)," September, 1921; "Peary as a Leader," April, 192[illegible]; and "The Geography of Games," August, 1919.

See also Pictorial Geography set "Eskimo Life—Sahara Life," published by the National Geographic Society.

Bulletin No. 3, January 15, 1934.

Photograph by Donald B. MacMillan

HOW AN ESKIMO TAKES A "BITE" OF SEAL OR WHALE MEAT

Table manners do not exist where there are no tables, plates, nor forks. The tough, raw meat is grasped in the hand, shoved into the mouth, and cut off at the lips. It is dangerous sport for strangers but the Smith Sound Eskimos manage very well.

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A Bronze Livingstone for Victoria Falls Park

DAVID LIVINGSTONE will be honored soon by a bronze statue to be erected in Victoria Falls Park, Southern Rhodesia, beside the great waterfall which he discovered in 1855.

The noted explorer and missionary is depicted with stick in one hand, Bible in the other, and field glasses at his side. The statue will be placed so that it constantly will be bathed with mist and spray from the roaring waterfall beneath.

Victoria Falls is perhaps the most famous scenic attraction and one of the most unusual geographical features of the continent of Africa. Geographers consider it one of the three greatest waterfalls in the world, rivaled only by Niagara in North America and Iguazu, in South America. Although a score of other waterfalls exceed it in height, Victoria possesses many aspects which at once set it apart.

Cape-to-Cairo Railroad Nearby

From immemorial times an atmosphere of mystery and superstition has hung over these African Falls. Livingstone had the greatest difficulty in persuading his followers to accompany him, as they believed the region to be the home of monsters and devils of destruction. Vestiges of these traditions still exist, although the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, which crosses the river less than half a mile below the Falls, is rapidly dispelling them.

Approaching the Park by rail from Bulawayo one sees, some 10 miles before reaching the Falls, five enormous columns of vapor shooting their roseate-tinted shaft hundreds of feet heavenward. This is a marvelous scene in the early morning. With the first rays of the rising sun comes a picture of wondrous loveliness. Delicate tints of violet, crimson, and beryl play through the mounting spray as it shoots higher and higher, ultimately disappearing as virgin clouds in the heavens.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of Victoria Falls, the first view of them is disappointing. Although they are nearly a mile in width and 400 feet in height the grandeur of their proportions is eclipsed by the sudden disappearance of the river, as it plunges into a narrow, rocky fissure extending across its entire width. Only at a single central point is there a breach in this fissure through which the Falls can be seen and appreciated in their full proportions, where the converging waters rush madly to the zigzag canyon below.

So restricted is this view that there is an entire absence of that awe-inspiring and almost paralyzing effect which strikes the visitor dumb with wonder and amazement when Niagara bursts on his near vision. On first sight of the Victoria Falls one involuntarily exclaims, "Oh, how beautiful!" but they lack the majesty of Niagara.

Rainbows and Rain Forests

No single visit can adequately reveal the fullness of their charms, but repeated excursions must be made to their islands and precipices, their grottos and palm gardens, their rain forests and projecting crags, their rainbows and cataracts and many-sided views of their exquisite setting in the emerald framework of tropic forests, before their beauty can be appreciated. The fascination of discovering new and hidden charms from different points of view grows on the visitor and becomes one of its greatest attractions.

As the rainy season commences in Rhodesia in November and continues in the form of tropical showers until April, the best time to see the Falls is in May, when the seething torrents are at their flood. November also has its attractions, when the river is low, for then the chasm is comparatively free from mist, disclosing vistas and views of the great abyss of rare beauty, which before were wholly obscured by the whirling columns of spray.

The bridge of the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad is the favorite point selected by artists, as the picture through the narrow gap at Danger Point exhibits the full extent of the angry waters, as they leap from the precipices to the abyss below.

There is a hotel near the railway. From its verandas a magnificent panorama of the canyon and Batoka Gorge can be seen. A walk of half a mile brings one to "the place where the rain is born," as the natives call the Rain Forest. This is a phenomenon of rare beauty and interest, especially to the botanist, for here the tropic heat and constantly falling spray produce a wealth of vegetation of wonderful luxuriance and variety.

Every living thing bursts forth freely here, from the delicate maiden-hair fern to the feathery-leafed palm and the hoary baobab, 70 feet in circumference, and under conditions so favorable that the great struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest is fought out with the intensest bitterness.

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said, will, with a few fish caught in the lagoon, supply the food needs of a family. Copra or dried coconut meat, coconut fiber and palm sap are all clear profit. In recognition of this a wag dubbed the state "Coconutcore."

Back from the lagoons is a rich country devoted to raising rice, tea, coffee and pepper. In the higher country farther inland are forests of teak, sandalwood, ebony and other valuable trees. In the jungles of Travancore roam elephants, tigers, leopards, and other wild beasts. Its hill climate is one of the most healthful in all India.

Travancore is of unusual interest to American and European visitors because within its borders Christianity has flourished longer than in some countries of Europe. Tradition says that St. Thomas, one of the twelve apostles, himself traveled to India and planted the faith. This would mean that Christianity has existed in India since the first century A. D. Historians, however, are skeptical, but there is evidence that Christianity did exist there as early as the sixth century.

Note: Many additional photographs of India, and interesting items about the customs, dress, religion, ceremonies, and products of the Indian Empire, will be found in the following, which may be consulted in your school or local library: "Pieces of Silver," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1933; "The Aërial Conquest of Everest," August, 1933; "Flying the World," June, 1932; "First over the Roof of the World by Motor," March, 1932; "Five Thousand Temples of Pagan," October, 1931; "On the World's Highest Plateau," March, 1931; "Working Teak in the Burma Forests," August, 1930; "House Boat Days in the Vale of Kashmir," October, 1929; "Seeing the World from the Air," March, 1928; "The Pathfinder of the East (Vasco da Gama)," November, 1927; "Streets and Palaces of Colorful India," July, 1926; "Hunting an Observatory," October, 1926; "From England to India by Automobile," August, 1925; "Tiger-Hunting in India," November, 1924; "Through the Heart of Hindustan," "The Marble Dams of Rajputana," "Outwitting the Water Demons of Kashmir," and "A Pilgrimage to Amernath, Himalayan Shrine of the Hindu Faith," November, 1921; "Adventures With a Camera in Many Lands," July, 1921; "From London to Australia by Aeroplane," March, 1921; and "Nepal: A Little-Known Kingdom," October, 1920.

Bulletin No. 4, January 15, 1934.

Photograph by A. W. Smith

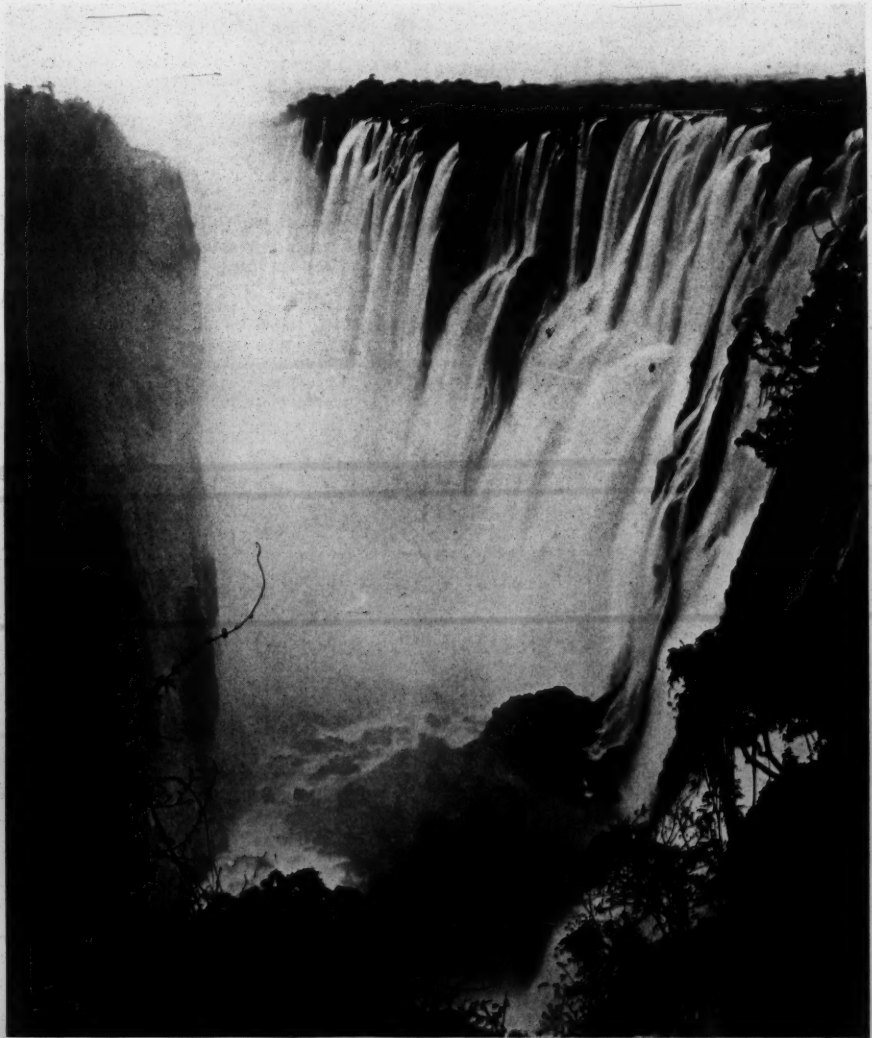
ELEPHANTS ARE THE TRACTORS OF SWAMPY JUNGLES

The heavy saddles of the elephants in this Burma teak forest are padded with several layers of bark to prevent galling the back. The breast straps, woven of bark rope by the riders themselves, are well dressed with pig's fat imported from Chicago.

But the most thrilling scene is from the eastern extremity of the Rain Forest at Danger Point, where the treacherous vines and grasses, clinging to the rocks with hungry, desperate roots, tempt one to the very verge of the precipitate cliffs that seem to tremble with the terrific shock of the cataract. So dense here at times is the mass of vapor hurled from the seething cauldron that the sun's rays can no longer penetrate it, and complete darkness envelopes one as he is deluged by the downpour, while the terrific thunder of the Falls drowns all other sounds and makes his own voice inaudible.

Note: For other photographs and data about Victoria and the world's chief waterfalls see: "Seeing the World from the Air," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1928; "The World's Great Waterfalls," July, 1926; "Cairo to Cape Town, Overland" also "Amid the Snows and Swamps of Tropical Africa," February, 1925; "African Scenes from the Equator to the Cape," October, 1922; and "The Niagaras of Five Continents," September, 1920.

Bulletin No. 5, January 15, 1934.



Photograph from South African Railways

A CLOSEUP OF "THE SOUNDING SMOKE"

The native name for Victoria Falls is "*Musi-oa-tunya*" which, translated literally, is "Smoke does sound there." This queen of waterfalls is more than a mile wide and nearly 400 feet high.

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